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NARRATIVE

OF THE EFFICACY OF THE

BATH WATERS,

IN VARIOUS KINDS OF

PARALYTIC DISORDERS

ADMITTED INTO

THE BATH HOSPITAL,

From the End of 1775, to the End of 1785;

WITH PARTICULAR RELATIONS OF

FIFTY-TWO OF THEIR CASES.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,

AT THE HOSPITAL EXPENCE.

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD VERNON,

PRESIDENT;

AND THE REST OF

THE GOVERNORS

OF

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BATH,

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT

OF THE

SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF THE BATH WATERS

IN PARALYTIC DISORDERS

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THE

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

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PREFACE.

THE Bath Hoſpital, though inſtituted principally for the purpoſe of extending the benefits to be derived from the Bath waters, to perſons whoſe circumſtances could not otherwiſe enable them to make a trial of their efficacy, was likewiſe intended to promote medical knowledge and experience, 'by affording conſtant opportunities for the 'phyſicians and ſurgeons, who ſhould be 'intruſted with the care of it, of impro-'ving themſelves in the knowledge of the 'right uſe of theſe medicinal waters, and

" that, by their publiſhing from time to tim
" their experimental obſervations, the publi
" might thereby be conſiderably benefited."

The late Dr. SUMMERS, Dr. OLIVER, an
Dr. CHARLTON, all of whom attended thi
charity, have each of them in conſequenc
given accounts of the ſucceſs of their prac
tice in the Bath hoſpital, which have bee
publiſhed; and have greatly contributed t
diffuſe the knowledge of the efficacy c
theſe waters.

To add freſh evidence to that already ad
duced, and to explain more clearly the par
ticular caſes wherein their good effects ar
the moſt conſpicuous, is the intention c
this publication.

The reader will take notice, that what i
here publiſhed regards paralytic caſes only
which are the principal, but by no mean
the only inſtances, wherein the efficacy c
the Bath waters is manifeſted in the Bat
hoſpital.

Th

The firſt thing that appears in the following work is a ſtatement of the ſucceſs of the Bath waters for the laſt ten years in the various kinds of paralytic complaints, as far as they could be diſtinguiſhed. This is extracted carefully from the hoſpital regiſter, and contains a ſummary of all the paralytic patients admitted during the period above ſpecified.

To this are added, accounts of particular caſes, ſelected by the Faculty attending the hoſpital, which they think tend to elucidate the efficacy of the Bath waters in various kinds and ſtages of paralytic diſeaſes.

It is proper to appriſe the reader, that this publication is drawn up by the phyſicians and ſurgeons attending the hoſpital, who have been particularly careful to aſcribe in it no effects to the waters which they did not really and evidently poſſeſs. Facts alone are intended to be related, as it is from theſe only, when deſcribed with candour, that the medical properties of any remedy can be aſcertained.

It is thought proper to inſert here, in confirmation of the facts related in the following narrative, ſome account of the manner of proceeding at the diſcharge of the patients from the hoſpital.

In order that the effects of the waters may not be magnified or miſrepreſented in the account of the ſtate of the hoſpital that is yearly publiſhed, it is a rule with the phyſicians never to ſet down any patient as *cured*, whilſt he has any degree of the diſorder for which he was admitted remaining; if the ſlighteſt degree be left, he is only ſet down as *much better*.

None are ever diſcharged as *much better*, unleſs their amendment be very conſiderable. In doubtful caſes, it is uſual to attribute too little, rather than too much, to the efficacy of the waters.

All the patients, after being minuted to be diſcharged by the phyſician that attends them, are examined, previous to their actual

diſcharge

diſcharge, by the phyſicians and ſurgeons at arge belonging to the hoſpital, who meet it the phyſicians' room for this purpoſe very Wedneſday afternoon, previous to the aſſembling of the committee.

This is done, in order that any miſtake in the report of the ſtate of the patient's health may be corrected, previous to ſuch report being regiſtered.

Laſtly, All the patients that are directed o be diſcharged are produced, after their examination by the faculty at large, before he committee; where they are again examined, and particularly as to their ſtate of ealth at the time of their admiſſion, in order o compare it with the ſtate in which they ppear at their diſcharge.

As a trial of the Bath waters for a long ime together is often neceſſary, the rules of he hoſpital do not require the name of any patient to be ſignified to the general meeting on account of his ſtay in the houſe,

until he has been a patient for ſix month
ſucceſſively; and if it be certified by th
attending phyſician, that any patient wh
has already remained that time, would b
likely to be benefited by a longer trial, ſuc
permiſſion is uſual to be allowed.

An accurate regiſter is kept by the apo
thecary of each patient's name, age, place o
reſidence, diſeaſe, time of admiſſion, time o
ſtay in the houſe, time of diſcharge, and hi
ſtate of health when diſcharged.

STATE *of the* PARALYTIC PATIENTS *in t*
BATH HOSPITAL, *from January 1ſt*, 177
to December 31ſt, 1785.

Whole number admitted —	110
Cured — —	23
Much better — —	45
Better — —	14
No better — —	23
Dead — —	3

O

Out of thoſe ſet down as *no better*, 34 were improper caſes for a trial of the waters, 3 were diſcharged for irregularity, 1 eloped, and 3 were diſcharged at their own requeſt, againſt the advice of the phyſicians and ſurgeons that attended them. In all 42.

Benefited	——	833
Not benefited	—	269

Palſy of Women after Lying-in.

Cured, 1; much better, 2; better, 1; no better, 1. In all 5.

Palſy from Cold.

Cured, 2; much better, 1; no better, 1. In all 4.

Palſy from Colic.

Cured, 117; much better, 138; better, 5; no better, 2; dead, 2. In all, 264.

Palſy from Lead and Copper.

Cured, 10; much better, 9; no better, 2, In all, 21.

Palſy

Palſy attending diſtorted Vertebræ.

Cured, 9; much better, 3; better, 8; no better, 18; dead, 2. In all, 40.

Palſy from external Accidents.

Cured, 2; much better, 5; better, 2; no better, 3; dead, 1. In all, 13.

Palſy ſucceeding Convulſive Spaſm.

Cured, 4; better, 2; no better, 1. In all, 7.

Palſy ſucceeding Fever.

Cured, 5; much better, 9; no better, 1. In all, 15.

Palſy ſucceeding Rheumatiſm.

Better, 1; no better, 2. In all, 3.

Palſy from no aſſignable Cauſe.

Cured, 87; much better, 287; better, 123; no better, 202; dead, 31. In all, 730.

Of the above, 21 were ſhaking palſies, which have been formerly obſerved not to receive

receive equal benefit from the uſe of the Bath waters with the other kinds, which opinion is confirmed by the following account:

Shaking Palſy.

Cured, 1; much better, 3; better, 5; no better, 12. In all, 21.

Many of the palſies for which no obvious cauſe could be aſſigned, were preceded by apoplexy, which is no reaſon why benefit may not be expected from the Bath waters; in ſuch caſes, many of this kind in the above account having been either cured or much relieved.

The proportion of deaths is about 1 in 30 of the number admitted. Above one-third of the patients received into the hoſpital for this complaint were under 30 years of age.

Much the greateſt part of thoſe patients who received a cure, or any conſiderable benefit, remained in the houſe from three to nine months and upwards. A large proportion

portion of the above caſes were diſcharged from other hoſpitals as being incapable of receiving farther relief; yet ſeveral of theſe were relieved in the Bath hoſpital, and ſome received a perfect cure.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons belonging at preſent to the Bath hoſpital, are,

HENRY HARINGTON, M. D.
DANIEL LYSONS, M. D.
WM. FALCONER, M.D. F.R.S. } Phyſicians.

HENRY WRIGHT, Eſq;
Mr. JOSEPH PHILLOTT,
Mr. HARRY ATWOOD, } Surgeons.

CASES.

CASES.

CASE I.

PALSY *after* LYING-IN.

MARY VENMORE, of Hereford, aged 30, ill three months, with a total loſs of the uſe of her lower limbs after lying-in, was admitted Auguſt the 10th, 1785. She had loſt the partial uſe of them three years before, by an inflammatory rheumatiſm; but could then walk about by the help of a ſtick.

After the uſual preparation, this patient was ordered the waters internally and externally. But they were obliged to give place to an emetic, a ſolutive draught, and antifebrile medicines, until the 13th of September,

ber, when the uſe of the bath twice a week was reſumed, and continued to the time of her diſcharge. In this caſe bark, antiſpaſmodics, ſedatives, and ſtimulants, were occaſionally neceſſary to increaſe the ſtrength, abate the ſpaſms ſhe frequently complained of, eſpecially at night, and invigorate the conſtitution. Great attention, and a conſiderable quantity of medicine, were neceſſary in this caſe; but in the ſpace of four months and three weeks, ſhe was ſo far recovered as to be able to walk with the aſſiſtance of a ſtick; and there were reaſonable expectations that farther benefit might have been received from the waters, had ſhe continued bathing 'till the ſpring had been farther advanced: but the urgent ſtate of her affairs at home requiring her attendance, at her own earneſt deſire, ſhe was diſmiſſed much better.

CASE II.

PALSY *after* LYING-IN.

BETTY SMITH, of South-Wraxall, in the pariſh of Bradford, aged 28, was admitted

mitted the 15th of Auguſt 1785; ill twelve weeks with a paralytic weakneſs of both legs, which deprived her of the uſe of them, after lying-in.

Her firſt diſorder was a violent pain in both hips and legs, attended with great tenſion, but no fever or inflammation of conſequence. By fomentations the tenſion in a few days abated, but the pain increaſed, and had not entirely ceaſed at the time of her admiſſion, neither was the tenſion upon her hips entirely ſubſided. The paralyſis of her lower limbs rendered her incapable of walking, and ſhe had a conſiderable degree of ſpaſmodic contraction in them.

She was immediately put upon the external uſe of the water twice a week, and took a bark electuary twice a day, which at the latter end of her continuance in the hoſpital was exchanged for pills, compoſed of Pil. Rufi and Sal Martis; and ſhe was diſcharged cured the 10th of November 1785, three months and one day from the time of her admiſſion.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons belonging to the hoſpital are at all times attentive to the intereſt of the houſe, by ordering as little medicine,

medicine, internally or externally, as poſſible; and depending upon the waters alone as far as they will go. No other medicine was ordered in the preſent caſe but thoſe above-mentioned.

CASE III.

PALSY *from* COLD.

WILLIAM TOOP, of Frome, aged 35, ill two months with the loſs of his lower limbs by going into the water to gather water-creſſes, was admitted the 14th of July 1786. After a ſolutive draught, he was immediately put upon drinking the waters, and ordered to bathe twice a week, and take 3 grains of calomel once a week; upon the third time of his going into the bath, his limbs, which had been totally uſeleſs, were reſtored to their ſtrength, and he continued well to the time of his leaving the hoſpital, on the 10th of Auguſt 1786, having been in it only one month and two days.

The

The above caſe, and others that occur, ſeem to countenance an opinion entertained by ſome, that the Bath waters do not require any medicine to be taken with them, or during the time they are drank. But theſe waters are by no means a panacea, and often require aſſiſtance from medicine whilſt they are drank; neither will they defend thoſe who uſe them externally or internally from the various diſorders incident to them at their own houſes or any other place than Bath: And we often find it abſolutely neceſſary to give a conſiderable quantity of medicine before the Bath waters can with ſafety be drank.

CASE IV.

PALSY *from* COLD.

WILLIAM BALL, of the pariſh of Box, 13 years of age, was ſeized with violent pain in all his limbs, in conſequence of taking cold; his hands and feet were alſo much ſwoln; but the tumours ſubſiding, he loſt

loſt the uſe of both the upper and lower extremities: ſome of the upper vertebræ alſo appeared to be diſlocated. In this condition he was brought to the hoſpital Feb. the 13th, 1782, having then been ill 8 months.

After a ſolutive draught, he was immediately put upon the uſual courſe of drinking and bathing, and a ſaponaceous ſtimulating liniment applied to the ſpine, which was diſcontinued April the 11th, upon his falling ill with the ſmall-pox. The bathing, being thus interrupted for the ſpace of a month, was reſumed at his return, and was continued to the time of his diſcharge, June the 19th, 1782, after the uſe of the waters only three months and ſix days, excluſive of the month's abſence on account of the ſmall-pox.

CASE V.

PALSY *from* COLD *and* DAMP.

DAVID HOUSE, a wine-cooper, aged 30 years, of St. Mary Redcliffe, Briſtol, was ſeized with a violent cold after remaining ſeveral hours in a cold, damp cellar, whilſt he wa

was bottling wine. This terminated in a paralytic ſtroke, which was attended with great weakneſs in all his limbs. When he came into the houſe he was juſt able to walk without aſſiſtance; but his arms, ſhoulders, legs, and thighs, were extremely weak. He had alſo a ſlight head-ach, with a diſpoſition to faintneſs at times. His ſenſes were perfect, his appetite good, and his body regular. He took no medicine, except one gentle doſe of phyſic at his coming in. He drank half a pint of the hot bath water twice a day, and bathed twice a week. He was admitted Oct. 30, 1784, and diſcharged Dec. 3, of the ſame year, *cured*. Stay in the hoſpital 34 days.

CASE VI.

PALSY *from* COLD *and* DAMP.

JOHN HOLBROOK, of Burnet in the county of Somerſet, aged 24, was admitted into the Bath hoſpital Nov. 3, 1784. About three months before, he was wet with a

 ſhower

ſhower of rain whilſt at work in the harveſ
and was ſo imprudent as to lie down on th
ground, which was damp, in his wet cloath
and to ſleep there for ſome time. Soon aft
he awoke he had a paralytic attack whic
affected his lower extremities, but principal
his left leg and foot, which at his coming
the hoſpital were much waſted, and ve
weak. He was however juſt able to wa
with a ſtick. His ſenſes were perfect, h
body regular, and appetite good. He toc
one gentle doſe of opening phyſic at h
coming in, and an infuſion of muſtard-ſe
and horſe-radiſh daily; but no other med
cines. He uſed the pump on his limb
and drank the water in the uſual quantit
which is about twenty ounces daily. H
was diſcharged *cured* May the 11th, 178
after 27 weeks ſtay.

CASE VII.

PALSY *from ſudden Check of* PERSPIRATIO

GEORGE LOVE, aged 25, of Engliſ
combe, in the county of Somerſet, was ac
mitt

mitted Nov. 3, 1784. His complaint was a general weakneſs of his limbs, which came on ſuddenly, on his drinking a large draught of cold water, when ſweating profuſely from hard labour. His limbs were much pained, but no ſwelling or redneſs. He was juſt able to walk, but very feebly. His health in other reſpects tolerably good. Soon after his coming into the houſe, he was attacked with ſome degree of a peripneumonic complaint, which rendered it neceſſary for him to be bled twice, and take ſome antimonial medicines. Notwithſtanding this obſtacle to his uſing the bath, he was on December 22d, or about ſeven weeks after his coming in, diſcharged *cured*.

CASE VIII.

PALSY *from* COLD.

HENRY BALL, of Bradford, Wiltſhire, aged 60, was admitted into the Bath hoſpital, June 30, 1784. He was a perfect cripple from the hips downwards, and had

great pain in his lower extremities. His health in other reſpects was not much affected. Theſe complaints came on after he had been walking for a conſiderable time in the ſnow, in the month of January preceding. He began drinking the waters, and bathing twice a week, immediately on his admiſſion. His pains ſoon abated, but he perceived no acquiſition of ſtrength for a long time; this however began to return at laſt, and about Chriſtmas (ſix months after his admiſſion) he was able to ſtand upright with aſſiſtance, and was put upon a pair of crutches, which he ſoon began to be able to uſe in walking. About three months afterwards he was able to come down ſtairs with his crutches, and to walk out into the open air. Soon after he became able to walk with a crutch and a ſtick, and in a little time afterwards with two ſticks. At laſt, after fifty weeks ſtay, he was diſcharged June 15, 1785, able to walk with the aſſiſtance of one ſlight ſtick only, and perfectly well in health.

He took of medicines during his ſtay in the hoſpital, two drachms at night of the paregoric elixir, to allay his pain, and an aloetic

aloetic pill occaſionally to obviate the coſtiveneſs occaſioned by the opiate. He alſo took the bulk of a nutmeg twice a day of a warm electuary compoſed of muſtard-ſeed and ginger for ſome time, and a warm infuſion of muſtard-ſeed and horſe-radiſh; but the opiate was left off when his pain abated, and the electuary and infuſion not conſtantly uſed.

This caſe affords a remarkable inſtance of the efficacy of the long-continued uſe of the Bath waters in paralytic caſes. Had the above patient been able to make a trial of the waters for five months only, little benefit would have been received, except in the abatement of his pain. As he was rather lame when he was diſcharged, he was not put down as *cured*, but only as *much better*, though his amendment was ſuch as to have juſtified an expreſſion of a more extenſive meaning.

I have ſeen this patient ſince the above caſe was drawn up, and he was conſiderably better than when diſcharged; being able to walk without any aſſiſtance, and to do any work that did not require great ſtrength.

W. F.

CASE IX.

PALSY *from* COLIC.

JOHN EVANS, aged 36, of St. Martin's pariſh in Saliſbury, loſt the uſe of his hands and arms, after drinking ſtale ſmall beer in hot weather when at work, and became a patient in the Bath hoſpital Feb. 6, 1785. His arms hung pendulous from his ſhoulders like flails, and his fingers were ſtrongly contracted to the palms of his hands.

This man was troubled with a cough, and withal ſo weak and feveriſh, that he could not bear the waters, either externally or internally, until the 13th of April, when he began upon bathing, but was ordered it then only once a week, the pump was alſo ordered to be uſed upon the arms and hands. A volatile liniment of neat's-foot oil and ſpirit of hartſhorn was afterwards applied to relieve the rigidity with which the fingers were contracted. Bliſters were not neglected, nor the uſe of cantharides externally. In this manner he was treated, with great attention,

tention, to the 15th of March 1786, when
: was diſcharged much better, after a con-
nuance in the houſe for one year, one
onth, and twenty-one days.

So long a continuance in the hoſpital
ould by no means have been allowed, had
ot the inveteracy of the patient's complaint
en obvious; his amendment, though ſlow,
ſible; and the almoſt impoſſibility of his
ceiving relief by any other means, probable.

CASE X.

PALSY *from* COLD *and* PURGING.

ELIZABETH SKRINE, aged 35, of
th-Eaſton, ill one month with an hemi-
gy, was admitted Dec. 25, 1782. She had
old attended with a purging, which was a
order at that time very frequent, and upon
s complaint being removed, ſhe loſt the
: of her right ſide.

After the preparation of a ſolutive draught,
: began drinking the waters, and upon
nuary the third, ſhe was ordered into the
bath.

bath. She continued bathing, as uſual, twic a week, to January the 22d, 1783, and wa then diſcharged *cured*, within the ſpace o one month.

CASE XI.

Palsy *from a* Bilious Colic.

JAMES LINCH, of Lullington in Wilt ſhire, aged 21, ill eighteen weeks with a tot loſs of all his limbs, from a bilious colic at tended with coſtiveneſs, was admitted th 11th of April 1782.

This patient was brought into the hoſpit upon a bed, greatly emaciated, and unab to move hand or foot, and ſpaſmodic affec tions had occaſioned a contraction of th right foot, which turned inwards.

After the coſtive habit was amended, an he had recovered ſome ſtrength from th houſe-diet, the Bath water was adminiſtere internally; but not agreeing, recourſe w had to the cortex in decoction, which bei omitted, he took the bark in ſubſtance, an dra

drank the Bath water. A bliſter was alſo applied to the top of the vertebræ, he being now ſtrong enough to ſit up. The above courſe of medicines was now interrupted by a cold taken; which being removed, he was ordered into the bath once a week only, his ſtrength not being ſufficient to bear it oftener. He was next ordered to drink the Bath water, and to have his wriſts pumped upon. Theſe directions were followed daily to the time of his diſcharge, except when interrupted by a ſecond cold. Auguſt the 19th, a lubricating ſtimulating liniment was applied to the ham of the right leg, to aſſiſt the waters in removing its contraction. Having then recovered a ſufficient degree of ſtrength, he was ordered the uſe of the bath twice a week; and to have the right leg pumped upon on the intermediate days. A ſecond cold put a ſtop to theſe proceedings, as above mentioned; but from the 20th of December to the 22d of January he regularly continued drinking the water, pumping his wriſts, and bathing twice a week, and was then diſcharged much better, having recovered the ſtrength of his hands and body ſufficient to work,

work, and walk about with the help only of a ſtick, after being in the hoſpital nine months and eleven days.

The continuance of this patient ſo long beyond the uſual period of ſix months, was fully juſtified, by his being raiſed ſo far beyond the extreme debilitated ſtate in which he was brought into the hoſpital.

Upon application for a re-admiſſion, this man was taken into the hoſpital a ſecond time, November the 27th, 1783, his right leg being yet weak. By the uſual courſe of bathing, and pumping the leg, he was diſcharged *cured*, April the 28th following, having then been in the hoſpital, from his re-admiſſion, five months and one day.

So great an indulgence is never granted, but in very extraordinary caſes, and when there are well-grounded expectations of relief.

CASE XII.

PALSY *from* LEAD *or* COPPER.

SAMUEL SMITH, aged 47, a ſervant to Mr. Wedgwood, in Greek-ſtreet, Soho, ill one

ıe year and an half, with dropt hands, om the uſe of paint, was admitted April e 20th, 1786; and, by drinking the water nſtantly, bathing twice a week, and pump- g the hands and wriſts on the interme- ate days, was diſcharged *cured* the 5th of ily following, viz. after a reſidence in the oſpital of two months and fifteen days.

CASE XIII.

ARALYTIC AFFECTION *of the* WRISTS *from pointing of* PINS.

WILLIAM HINTON, aged 44, of the uriſh of St. John's in the city of Glou- ſter, was admitted into the infirmary there r a paralytic weakneſs in the hands and riſts, occaſioned by his employment in ointing pins, which expoſed him to the uſt of the materials. Having received little nefit, he came into the Bath hoſpital, larch 15, 1785, and remaining till July 27, 785, was diſcharged nearly *cured*.

He

He drank the waters, pumped daily on th hands, uſed a volatile liniment, and ha blifters applied to the wriſts. The ſymp toms ariſing from the uſe of the pin-duſt ar found to bear great reſemblance to the effect ariſing from lead, in which caſes, the Bat waters are found to be ſo remarkably effi cacious.

Several patients injured by working in th braſs-foundery, have been cured in the Bat hoſpital.

CASE XIV.

PALSY *from* WHITE LEAD.

JAMES LEWIS MARKES, aged 30, o St. Mary Stratford-le-Bow, Middleſex, wa admitted into the Bath hoſpital, Jan. 28 1785. He was a houſe-painter by trade and had ſuffered much from the colic, at tendant on that buſineſs. When he wa taken in, his bowels were eaſy, but his hand were totally uſeleſs, hanging down at nearly right angles with his arm. The muſcle likewiſe

kewiſe that form the ball of the thumb, ere ſo waſted as to form a conſiderable ollowneſs inſtead of the uſual prominence. fter taking a gentle doſe of purging phyſic, e was directed to drink the waters, to thе twice a week, and to pump the hands ily. He alſo took ten grains of the aro- atic pill occaſionally to keep the body re- ular, and had bliſters to his arms and nds, a practice found to be very effectual relieving this complaint, and moſt ſucceſs- l after the pump has been ſome time tried. e alſo rubbed his hands occaſionally with embrocation of tincture of cantharides. e was diſcharged Jan. 11, 1786, after fifty eeks ſtay, *much better*, being able to uſe his nds very well for the common purpoſes of e, but not for any laborious operation. e could dreſs himſelf, cut his victuals, rite, and uſe a pair of ſciſſars tolerably well. he muſcles of his thumb were much en- rged, when compared with their ſtate at s admiſſion.

CASE

CASE XV.

PALSY *from* WHITE LEAD, *taken interna*

ANNE CHALACOMBE, aged 30, Pilton, Devonſhire, was admitted into t Bath hoſpital, April 16, 1785. The c and ſituation of this poor woman was ev way deplorable.

Some time before her admiſſion, ſhe h mixed up a powder, which ſhe took to cream of tartar and flour of ſulphur, in or to give ſome of it to two of her childre who appearing averſe to taking it, ſhe ſw lowed ſome herſelf in order to encour them to do the like. The two children ſo died, and the woman was brought int miſerable condition; the powder which had given to them, and taken herſelf, tu ing out to be ceruſſe, or white lead, wh had been got for the purpoſe of rubbing ſu parts of the children as had been galled the friction of their cloaths.

When admitted into the hoſpital, whi was about two months after the abo

mentio

mentioned accident, ſhe had nearly loſt the uſe of all her limbs, being quite unable to dreſs or undreſs herſelf, or to walk, even though ſupported. She alſo laboured under a violent flooding, owing to a miſcarriage, which followed immediately on her taking the ceruſſe. Her appetite was very bad, but her body was regular; pulſe low and weak, but not too quick. She was directed on her coming in to take an electuary of the peruvian bark in the quantity of a drachm twice a day, to take twenty drops of tinct. theb. at night, and to drink a quarter of a pint of decoction of rice twice or thrice daily. This laſt was changed ſoon after for tincture of roſes, of which ſhe took about three ounces thrice a day, with ſix drops of tinct. theb. to each doſe. She continued in this courſe about a month, with little alteration in her ſtate of health. May the 30th, ſhe was ordered to try an uterine injection made of oak bark boiled in water, with the addition of alum, and to take a carminative mixture, as her ſtomach and bowels appeared oppreſſed with flatulence. June the 10th, he began to uſe the pump on her hands,

ſtill

ſtill continuing the injection. After abou
ſix weeks uſe of it, a clotty ſubſtance cam
away with it, ſoon after which the diſcharg
ſtopt. Immediately after this ſhe was or
dered to bathe in the Croſs Bath twice a week
and to continue the uſe of the dry pump o
her hands daily. Her ſtrength now bega
to return; ſhe could move her limbs, an
make efforts to uſe them. Auguſt the 15th
ſhe complained of an incontinence of urine
for which a bliſter was directed to the o
ſacrum, which ſoon ſtopt it.

September the 14th, 1785, ſhe was diſ
charged *much better*; it being judged tha
change of air would be the beſt remedy, ſh
having little complaint but general weakneſ
She was able to walk about the wards with
out any ſupport whatſoever, and to wal
about the town with the help of a ſtick. Sh
could dreſs and undreſs herſelf, and perfor
any of the common functions of life. He
appetite was reſtored, and her digeſtion gooc
Her menſes alſo had appeared regularly fo
the two laſt periods. Her ſtay in the hoſ
pital was nearly five months.

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CASE XVI.

PARALYTIC WEAKNESS *from* ARSENIC *taken internally.*

MARY GUNNINGHAM, 26 years of age, ſervant to Mr. Michell of ————, having by miſtake taken a quantity of arſenic inſtead of cream of tartar, was immediately affected with the uſual ſymptoms, thirſt, violent pains in the bowels, tremors and convulſions, ſo that her death was expected for ſeveral days. After ſix weeks ſuffering, ſhe was admitted into the Bath hoſpital, in the utmoſt ſtate of weakneſs, not being able to walk, and having loſt the uſe of her hands. She was admitted December the 14th, 1782, and diſcharged in May 1783, *much better*. During her ſtay in the hoſpital ſhe uſed the Bath waters internally and externally, without other medicine. In November 1783, ſhe was again admitted, and diſcharged *cured* in March 1784.

CASE XVII.

PARALYTIC WEAKNESS *from* ARSENIC *taken internally.*

JOHN BENFIELD, aged 9, and PAUL BENFIELD, aged 13, two brothers, in May laſt took by miſtake, a quantity of white arſenic in bread, which had been mixed with flour for the purpoſe of poiſoning rats, and by accident mixed with the meal that was made up into bread for the family. As nothing of the kind was ſuſpected, and the poiſon gradually introduced, the bread thus impregnated was continued three weeks, and might have been longer, had not a loaf been borrowed by another family, and there produced ſuch ſymptoms in thoſe who ate of it, as cauſed it to be ſuſpected. The father of the two boys mentioned above, perhaps, as having eaten moſt of the bread, died in great pain about eight weeks after he began to take it.

The firſt ſymptom of diſorder perceived by the boys was violent retching and vomiting, attended with great ſoreneſs of the ſtomach

mach and belly, together with much thirſt, and dryneſs of the mouth. In about three weeks after he firſt began to take the poiſoned bread, the eldeſt began to loſe the uſe of his limbs, a weakneſs and numbneſs beginning at the fingers and lower extremities, and proceeding upwards. It was remarkable, that although the parts ſo affected were numbed in reſpect of accuracy of feeling, they were very ſore and painful. The younger began to be affected in the ſame manner in the courſe of a week. In about five weeks after the accident they were admitted into the Gloceſter hoſpital, where they ſtayed until they were taken in here October the 16th, 1786.

When received into the Bath hoſpital, the eldeſt was juſt able to walk, but his health in other reſpects pretty good. The younger was coſtive, but otherwiſe his health tolerable: he was, however, totally unable to ſupport himſelf, or to make any efforts towards it even when aſſiſted.

They both drank and bathed, but took no other medicine ſave one gentle doſe of purging phyſic at coming in. The eldeſt is now

(December 11, 1786) much ſtronger, but the younger is more amended in proportion, being able to walk tolerably well without aſſiſtance, and improves daily.

The weakneſs in the above caſes was not local, or of one ſide more than another.

CASE XVIII.

PALSY *from* RHEUMATISM.

MARY CLARKE, aged 43, having for ſeveral years been ſubject to rheumatic pains, affecting her ſhoulders, arms, hands, feet, and ſometimes her ſtomach; about three quarters of a year before her admiſſion into the Bath hoſpital, was affected with a violent colic, which was followed by a total loſs of motion in her hands, for which ſhe was admitted into the hoſpital, May the 12th, 1781; after having been electrified, and uſed various other modes of relief to no purpoſe.

Pills, conſiſting of ten grains of rhubarb, and three of calomel, were given her at night,

night, and ſhe was ordered to drink the Bath water at the hot bath pump, which is the water always drank by the patients, except the phyſician attending thinks proper to order any other. After drinking the water about ten days, the pills were ordered to be repeated, and their uſe continued once a week, and the warm bath ordered to be uſed twice a week. After continuing this courſe for ſome weeks, the uſe of the dry pump was added, with ſtimulating oils, to the part affected. This courſe was interrupted once by a cold, once by a purging, once by a ſlight fever, and once by the application of bliſters. Excepting theſe occaſional interruptions; by bathing, drinking, and pumping, the patient was diſcharged *cured*, Nov. 7, 1781, having been in the hoſpital five months, three weeks, and four days.

CASE XIX.

PALSY *from* RHEUMATISM.

SUSAN BOSELY, of Yatton, in the pariſh of Much-Marcle, Herefordſhire, aged 14,

was, eighteen weeks before her admiſſion into the hoſpital, ſeized with a numbneſs at her left elbow, with ſhooting pains that extended to the ends of her fingers; her hand and arm were cold and uſeleſs, and fingers contracted. Before the diſorder fixed in the left arm, the right arm and knee had been affected; but the firſt complaint was in the left foot and knee, attended with ſwelling. Such was the ſtate received of this patient at the time of her admiſſion, May the 2d, 1782.

She was ordered a common ſolutive draught, and the next day to begin drinking the waters, and to foment her arm and elbow in the hot bath water, as hot as it could be poſſibly procured at the hoſpital, daily. She was afterwards ordered to bathe twice a week, as the habit had been generally affected, and at night to take a drachm of volatile tincture of guiacum.

In this manner the patient went on for ſome months, when a cough and feveriſh complaint obliged us to deſiſt. As ſoon as the ſtate of health would permit, the bath was again uſed twice a week, and the daily fomentation. Theſe were afterwards left off,

and

and the pump uſed daily to the ſhoulder. Unguents compoſed of camphor, opium, and neat's-foot oil, were uſed alſo to the part. At laſt, by the uſe of a liniment compoſed of *Bates*'s anodyne balſam, and thebaic tincture, equal parts, the fingers, which had obſtinately reſiſted whatever means had been uſed before, gave way after two or three embrocations, and the patient was diſcharged *cured* the 11th of December 1782, after a continuance in the hoſpital of ſeven months and nine days.

CASE XX.

Palsy *from* Rheumatism.

MARY RAY, of the pariſh of Butleigh in Somerſetſhire, aged 45, ill three months with rheumatiſm and loſs of limbs by ſleeping in a damp bed, was admitted March the 17th, 1783.

A feveriſh complaint prevented her beginning the uſe of the waters 'till the 31ſt of March, when ſhe began drinking the water, and

and bathing. Bathing was ſoon interrupted by the application of a bliſter to the back; but, when that was healed, ſhe returned to the uſe of the bath once a week, and a nervous electuary. This plan was continued to the 25th of June, when ſhe was diſcharged *cured,* in three months and eight days.

CASE XXI.

PALSY *ſucceeding a* RHEUMATIC FEVER.

EDWARD ROWLINGS, aged 26, of Keynſham, Somerſetſhire, admitted June 30, 1785. Several months before his admiſſion, he was, from fatigue and expoſure to weather, ſeized with a fever of the rheumatic kind, towards the cloſe of which he had a paralytic attack; which principally affected his arms and ſhoulders, which were reduced to a ſtate of great weakneſs. He was diſcharged Auguſt the 18th, 1786, after a ſtay of ſeven weeks, *cured.* He took a gentle purgative at his coming into the houſe, and about 30 drops of eſſence of antimony at bed time

time every night, but no other medicine. He drank the waters, and uſed the bath, and the pump to the parts affected.

CASE XXII.

PALSY *from diſtorted* VERTEBRÆ.

WILLIAM SMITH, of the pariſh of Barnſley, Gloceſterſhire, aged 41, was admitted the 8th of March 1781, with a paralytic weakneſs of the back and lower extremities, to ſo great a degree as to render it impoſſible for him to ſtand upon his legs, or riſe from his chair. One of the vertebræ of his back was diſplaced, and he had undergone Mr. *Potts*'s operation in the Gloceſter infirmary to no effect.

As he was of a lax habit, he was put upon the dry diet, and ordered a volatile liniment to the ſpine of the back, with the common uſe of the hot bath twice a week; and once a week he took pills containing three grains of calomel, and ten of rhubarb. This method, with very little occaſional interruption,

was

was continued 9 months and 18 days, and he he was then diſcharged, *much better*.

Auguſt the 15th, 1782, he was admitted a ſecond time, and after an uninterrupted courſe of drinking the waters, and bathing in the uſual manner for ſeven months and eleven days, he was diſcharged *cured*, the 20th of March 1783.

The ſurgeons of the Bath hoſpital have not been inattentive to any mode of relief that might be expected to aſſiſt the operation of the waters. They have conſulted with Mr. POTTS concerning the iſſues he recommends in diſtortions of the ſpine, and tried their effects ſeveral times. And the reſult of their experience is, that they are of opinion that they ſometimes have aſſiſted the operation of the waters, and, at other times, that they have not. They likewiſe have obſerved, that, where the diſtortion extends to ſeveral of the vertebræ, the cure is generaliy more eaſily effected than when the ſpine receives a greater preſſure by its being confined to one or two only.

CASE

CASE XXIII.

PALSY *from a diſtorted* SPINE.

CATHARINE HITCH, of Temple pariſh in Briſtol, 43 years of age, was admitted the 22d of June 1785, with the loſs of the uſe of her lower extremities from a diſtorted ſpine.

After taking one ſolutive draught by way of preparation, ſhe was directed to uſe the bath twice a week. This being found more than her ſtrength would bear, the bath was continued only once in a week, and a Peruvian electuary ordered to be taken twice a day, with which the Bath waters are drank of courſe, except orders are given to the contrary. In this manner, and with no other medicine, ſhe went on to the 22d of September, when the pump was applied to the ſpine, ſhe being then in a condition to ſupport it; her lower limbs were alſo pumped upon. By this treatment being ſo far recovered as to be able to walk about with the help of a ſtick, in ſeven months, three weeks, and

and three days, ſhe was diſcharged, *much better*, February the 15th, 1786.

This patient was admitted for the ſame complaint the 25th of April 1776, and diſcharged *cured* upon the 6th of November following.

The incurvation of the ſpine in this caſe was very conſiderable.

CASE XXIV.

PALSY *from* EXTERNAL ACCIDENT.

RICHARD WOODWARD, of Tewkeſbury, aged 26, gave the following account of the very ſingular caſe for which he was admitted into the hoſpital, Sept. 19, 1783.

As he was deſcending a ladder, he fell with his neck upon a door which ſtood open, his head being on one ſide, and his body on the other. This cauſed a violent inflammation, for which he was admitted into the Glouceſter infirmary. When the inflammation went off, the muſcles ſupporting the head became

became paralytic, by which means his head fell upon his ſhoulder. In this ſtate he came to us, having then been ill of the paralyſis ſeven months.

As the diſeaſe appeared to be local, the uſe of the bath was not thought neceſſary. After a purge therefore, to take off any effects of his journey, the pump was immediately applied to the part affected, and a ſtimulating liniment rubbed in afterwards. This courſe was continued during his ſtay in the hoſpital, except when interrupted by two bliſters, which were, at different times, applied to the top of the vertebræ; and when a ſlight cold at one time, and a feveriſh diſpoſition at another, obliged us to deſiſt till theſe complaints were removed by medicine. The water was alſo drank, and bark taken, except when the cold, or feveriſh habit, rendered them improper.

By this treatment the ſtrength of the muſcles was reſtored, and the patient diſcharged *cured*, January the 21ſt, 1784; his reſidence in the hoſpital having been four months and two days.

CASE

CASE XXV.

PALSY *from* EXTERNAL ACCIDENT.

WILLIAM WATTS, aged 26, of Wotton-Underedge, in the county of Glouceſter, was admitted November the 25th, 1780, with a paralyſis of the lower extremities, and a ſuppreſſion of urine. He was healthy in other reſpects, and met with this misfortune by a fall from an apple-tree, occaſioned by a limb of the tree breaking as he was ſhaking the apples, and he unfortunately, falling with the ſpine of his back directly upon one of them. He made no water, but by the help of the catheter, before his admiſſion to the hoſpital, nor afterwards.

The body, being coſtive, was rendered ſoluble by the Pil. Rufi, and he was put upon drinking the Bath water, and bathing in the uſual courſe, which he continued to January 22d, 1781; when a ſtimulating liniment to the ſpine of the back was added, but without effect; a bliſter was then applied to the whole length of the ſpine, at different times.

Afterwards

Afterwards he was directed to take the calomel pills once a week, and a bark electuary wice a day, waſhing it down with thirty lrops of tincture of cantharides, and twenty of ſpir. nitri dulcis, in a draught of Bath vater. He afterwards was pumped upon he ſpine and ſacrum, and continued taking iis medicines to the time of his being diſharged, *much better*, July 4, 1781, ſeven nonths and nine days from his admiſſion.

December the 18th, 1782, he was re-admitted, the debility in the urinary paſſages ontinuing the ſame; but he had gained ſo nuch ſtrength in his back and legs as to alk two or three miles, with the aſſiſtance f crutches. He was immediately ordered ne uſe of the bath, to drink the waters, and o be pumped upon the os pubis and lower arts of the belly. To the waters were ſoon dded thirty drops of the tincture of cantarides, to be taken twice a day. By the ſe of this courſe he began to find an inclination to make water, which he had never one before ſince his accident, and entertained frequent expectations that the urine ould ſoon flow naturally; but being diſappointed

appointed, a liniment was applied to the parts affected, made up with tincture of cantharides and ol. viride, and the following preſcription was followed for ſome time:

℞. Sapon. dur. milleped. ſiccat. et pulv. ā ʒi Balſam de Copaib. q. ſ. fiant Pilulæ mediocres, ſumat. iij bis die.

Theſe medicines he continued taking to the time of his diſcharge, with the free uſe of the bath and pump alternately, as far as his ſtrength would admit; and he was diſcharged *much better*, a ſecond time, being now able to walk without his crutches, and had ſoon the free and ſtrong uſe of his limbs but the inability of diſcharging his urine naturally ſtill continued to reſiſt all our endeavours of relief. The poor man, however, had learnt to introduce the catheter himſelf, which made his life much more comfortable. It is ſomewhat worthy of remark that, when the paralytic affection was removed from his limbs, it ſhould yet remain fixed upon the ſecretory organs of urine.

He was diſcharged June the 8th, 1783, the expiration of ſix months from his admiſſion

miſſion, according to the hoſpital rules, there being no probability of his receiving any farther benefit from the waters after ſo fair a trial of them.

CASE XXVI.

Palsy *from* external Accident.

THOMAS TIPPER, of Stowey, near Pensford, aged 46, whilſt at work upon the ſide of an houſe, fell to the ground upon his feet, with great violence, inſomuch that by the fall his knees were forced againſt the abdomen ſo as to occaſion great pain in that part, as well as in his feet; the uſe of which he was deprived of. In nine weeks he recovered the uſe of his feet, but loſt the uſe of his arms, in which ſtate he was admitted the 8th of April 1783.

The waters were directed to be taken internally immediately; and in a ſhort time the bath was ordered twice a week, and the ſhoulders to be pumped upon the intermediate days. This brought on feveriſh heat,

which obliged us to diſcharge him, as improper for any longer uſe of the Bath water, June the 4th, 1783, having been in the houſe barely two months.

This caſe is mentioned to ſhew that other cauſes beſides the uſe of cyder, paint, or the fumes ariſing from vitriol or other acrid ſubſtances, entering the body at the mouth or noſtrils, and vellicating the coats of the ſtomach and bowels, may produce a paralytic affection of the arms, even outwardly applied. In ſhort, by whatever means the inflammatory ſtimulus be cauſed in the ſtomach and bowels, the effect will be the ſame upon the arms.

CASE XXVII.

PARALYTIC AFFECTION *of the* ARM, *in conſequence of an Injury from* BLEEDING.

SUSANNA BRUNER, aged 19 years, having occaſion to loſe blood, was ſoon after ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke in the arm, in which ſhe had been bled, in conſequence of which

which ſhe was ſent to the Middleſex hoſpital, where every medical aſſiſtance was given without the deſired effect. In March 1782, ſeven months after the accident, ſhe was ſent by the faculty of the Middleſex hoſpital to the General Infirmary at Bath, and in July following was diſcharged *cured*, after having continued in the houſe 133 days. During this time ſhe drank the waters, bathed twice in the week, and uſed the pump daily. This patient had no ſenſation in her arm, nor any degree of its uſe; but it was attended with a conſtant involuntary motion: electricity was tried in this caſe with ſome appearance of ſucceſs, but the patient often declared ſhe thought the uſe of the pump afforded the greateſt relief, during the progreſs of her cure.

CASE XXVIII.

PALSY *from an* ACCIDENT.

PHILIP EYLES, aged 65, of Bradford in Wiltſhire, was admitted into the hoſpital,

October the 10th, 1784. About a month before his admiſſion, he had the misfortune to fall from a conſiderable heigth. When taken up his left ſide was found to be nearly deprived of ſtrength and feeling, in which ſtate it was when he was brought to the hoſpital. His health in other reſpects was good. After taking a doſe of gentle purging phyſic, he was ordered to bathe twice a week, and to pump the ſide affected whilſt in the bath. This regimen ſucceeded ſo well, that on November the 3d, or in three weeks and three days from his coming in, he was diſcharged *cured.*

CASE XXIX.

PALSY *from* LIGHTNING.

THOMAS FRANCIS, of the pariſh of Cadoxon, near Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, aged 20, was admitted February the 9th, 1785, ill ten months with ſuch a weakneſs of his lower extremities, that he could not lift his legs from the ground.

This

This man was a ſailor, apprenticed to the captain of a merchant ſhip belonging to Neath, which ſailed to St. Ives in Cornwall for pilchards, and thence to the Mediterranean, on a trading voyage. Upon the 16th of April 1784, the pilchards being unladen, and a cargo of oranges taken in for Ruſſia, whilſt the ſhip was lying at anchor in Gibraltar bay, he was by a flaſh of lightning ſtruck down upon deck, at the inſtant he was preparing to go up the ſhrouds, and had one hand upon the ropes for that purpoſe. This happened at a quarter of an hour after one in the morning; and he was carried into the captain's cabin, where he remained totally ſenſeleſs till four.

At the time of this ſhock, he received two large wounds upon the muſcles of the neck, on the left ſide; one behind the ear, the other about an inch below it. From what appears of them at preſent, the uppermoſt might be about as big as a ſhilling, the loweſt the breadth of half a crown. His hair was ſinged, and an hole appeared burnt on the ſide of a red woollen cap he had on, of the ſize of a ſhilling; his cloaths alſo ſmelt

ſtrong of ſulphur. He had another wound in his right arm, on the outſide of the biceps muſcle, juſt below the inſertion of the deltoid, and the ſkin was ſcorched the length of the whole arm. When he recovered his ſenſes, he found that he had loſt the uſe of all his limbs, and could not riſe, or turn in his bed for four months. The day after the accident the ſhip left the bay, and proceeded on her voyage to Peterſburgh, only touching at Falmouth to ſtop a leak; and in Auguſt 1784 the patient was landed at Dublin, where he ſtaid three weeks, and twice uſed an artificial warm bath. He had then ſome uſe of his arms, and could lift his hands to his head, but they ſhook and trembled very much, and he had no kind of uſe of his feet, or legs. He was then carried in the ſhip to Neath, the place of his abode, and thence brought to Bath in the February following, after uſing the cold ſea-bath during the time he continued at Neath.

Upon his arrival at the hoſpital, he was ordered, after the uſual preparation, to drink the water, which he continued to the time of his diſcharge. The bath he could bear but once a week. He had ſome aſſiſt-

ance from the bark and gum pills, as alſo from embrocations, and the hot pump upon his loins. He was diſcharged *much better*, Auguſt the 24th, 1785, able to walk all over the town with a ſtick; after a continuance in the houſe ſix months and fifteen days.

As the nervous ſyſtem received ſo much injury from a flaſh of lightning in the preſent caſe, it is not probable that it will be ſtrengthened by electricity. And indeed we find that many of our patients who have received benefit from the Bath waters, have, before their admiſſion, had various experiments of electricity made upon them to no purpoſe.

This patient was readmitted the 6th of Auguſt 1786, his legs being then weak, and attended with tremors. By a regular courſe of drinking and bathing, together with the application of ſtimulating ointments to his knees and ancles, and the uſe of bark and antiſpaſmodic medicines, he is much ſtronger than when readmitted, and is now in the houſe. But whether he will receive a compleat cure, is doubtful, it being obſerved that ſhaking palſies are ſeldom *much beneſited* by the Bath waters.

CASE

CASE XXX.

PALSY *from the Effects of* LIGHTNING.

THOMAS LLOYD, aged 42, was travelling in July 1784, during a ſevere thunder ſtorm, and was found the next morning lying on the road, having been ſtruck down by the violence of the lightning during the ſtorm. Having lain the whole night on the wet ground, he was taken up inſenſible, and paralytic on the left ſide. About one month after, he was admitted into the Bath hoſpital, where he continued from Auguſt the 14th to January the 15th; during which time he drank the waters, and bathed after the uſual manner in ſuch caſes, and had bliſters applied to the parts affected.

As this patient was in perfect health before the accident, there remains no doubt of the lightning producing the complaint; he did not recollect any one circumſtance, but was deprived of his ſenſes inſtantly, without perception of pain, loſs of motion, numbneſs, or

or other ſymptom. He was diſcharged on the day above-mentioned, ſo far recovered as to reſume his duty as an exciſeman, which he now continues in London.

CASE XXXI.

PALSY *ſucceeding an* APOPLEXY.

A SERVANT of the Rev. Mr. Cooke, of Thame in Oxfordſhire, was ſeized with pain and dizzineſs in his head after much fatigue in extreme hot weather, which was afterwards followed by a paralytic affection of the right ſide, and the loſs of ſpeech.

He was admitted into the Bath hoſpital in this ſtate, and with a defect of apprehenſion and memory, on January the 10th, 1782, and was diſcharged *cured* on February the 20th following.

During his ſtay of forty-one days in this hoſpital, he took no medicine excepting one purgative, but drank the waters and bathed twice a week, with the uſe of the pump.

CASE

CASE XXXII.

PALSY *after an* APOPLEXY.

WILLIAM DAVIS, aged upwards of 40, porter to the Bath hoſpital, was ſeized ſuddenly by an apoplexy, July the 10th, 1785. He was totally inſenſible, and lay motionleſs, attended with ſnoring, and other evident ſymptoms of an apoplexy, for ſeveral days.

By bliſters to the neck and arms, muſtard and horſe-radiſh cataplaſms to the feet, and ſtimulants adminiſtered internally, as he recovered ſtrength to bear them, and afterwards bracing him up with an electuary of bark and cinnabar of antimony, and drinking Bath water, he had, by Auguſt the 25th, ſo far regained his ſtrength as to be able, contrary to all our expectations, to bear the bath, and was then ordered to go into it cautiouſly, the diſorder being then a compleat hemiplegy of the right ſide. He ſoon was able to bathe in the uſual manner, twice a week, and on the 25th of October following was reported as *cured*, and reſumed his employmen

yment of porter; in which office he ſtill
itinues, with only a ſmall halt in his gait.
was three months and nine days ill from
firſt ſeizure to his recovery.

This caſe is particularly ſelected,

ſt, To ſhew the advantage of an early
lication to the Bath waters, as moſt of
patients do not apply to us till they have
d every effort for recovery in other hoſ-
ils, and have often laboured under their
orders many years.

dly, To ſhew that palſies following apo-
xies are objects of relief by the Bath wa-
, notwithſtanding great authorities have
ported a contrary opinion. And,

dly, Becauſe the patient has been through
whole courſe of his diſorder, and ſtill
tinues, under our inſpection, as well as
t of the public.

CASE XXXIII.

PALSY *ſucceeding* APOPLEXY.

ACOB PILLINGER, a freeſtone maſon,
ng in Lanſdown-road, adjoining to Bath,
aged

aged 50, was ſuddenly deprived of his ſenſ as he was at work, and when he recover the uſe of them, found that he had loſt t uſe of his left ſide. After being ill tw months, he was admitted a patient in t Bath hoſpital, May the 4th, 1784.

By the uſual courſe of drinking the wate bathing twice a week, pumping the affect ſide, and the uſe of a ſtimulating embroc tion, he was diſcharged *much better*, Augu the 11th following, being then able to wor He continued to amend, and gain ſtreng in his arm, till he was perfectly well; and remains to the preſent time.

This is very often known to be the ca with thoſe who are diſcharged *much better*.

The continuance of this patient in t hoſpital was three months and ſeven days.

CASE XXXIV.

PALSY *ſucceeding* APOPLEXY.

ROBERT ESCOTT, aged 54, of Lacoc in Wiltſhire, was admitted into the Bat hoſpital, Nov. 18, 1784. About two mont befor

before, he had an apoplectic attack, which when it went off left him paralytic. His left arm and hand were very feeble, and his leg and thigh of the ſame ſide were alſo weak, but not ſo much ſo as to hinder his walking. He had great pain in his thighs, and had a conſtant, but not very ſtrong vertigo. His health in other reſpects was good. He was directed to take a gentle purgative, and to uſe the bath twice a week, and to pump the part affected. On January 26th, 1785, after nine weeks ſtay, he was diſcharged *cured*, being perfectly free from all complaints. He uſed no other remedy than what is mentioned above.

CASE XXXV.

Palsy *ſucceeding* Convulsive Spasms.

EDWARD LIDIARD, of Didmarton, Glouceſterſhire, aged 22, was admitted December the 12th, 1783, ill ſix months with a paralyſis of his lower extremities, which ſucceeded to convulſion fits, occaſioned by hard drinking.

The

The extreme debilitated ſtate of this pa tient, attended with a very lax, feveriſh habit ſwoln legs, and a conſiderable tendency to dropſy, rendered it neceſſary to abſtain from the waters, and adminiſter corroborating medicines, to the 13th of January; when he was directed to drink the water, but was obliged to omit it again to the 22d. He was then ordered to take half an ounce of tincture of bark, and a quarter of a pint of Bath water twice a day; and February the 13th, he was ordered the medicines three times a day, and continued them to February the 25th, when the doſe of the water was increaſed from a quarter to half a pint twice a day; and March the 8th, continued three times a day.

March the 27th, the ſtrength of the appetite and conſtitution being greatly improved, he was ordered calomel pills, containing ten grains of rhubarb and three of calomel once a week, they having been given before occaſionally. April the 7th, a decoction of bark with half an ounce of the tincture was directed, and taken three times a day to the time of his being diſcharged, *cured*, May 19, 1784, having been in the hoſpital 5 months.

It is to be obſerved that, on account of the debilitated ſtate of body, attended by a tendency to a dropſy, and a diarrhœa, and the ſtomach being the part originally affected, bathing was not uſed, but the waters were uſed internally only, aſſiſted by bark and other corroborating medicines,

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CASE XXXVI.

PALSY *ſucceeding* FEVER.

THOMAS GIBBS, of the town of Durſley in Glouceſterſhire, aged 50, had an obſtinate coſtiveneſs after a fever, and at the time of his admiſſion to the Bath hoſpital, 29th of July 1782, had loſt the uſe of his right-hand four months. The left was alſo weak, and was affected at the ſame time with the right, but not to the ſame degree.

After a ſolutive draught, this man was immediately put upon drinking the waters daily, bathing twice a week, and pumping on the hand affected upon the intermediate days. No other application, external or internal, was

was uſed, except a ſtimulating liniment to the wriſts; and he was diſcharged *cured* the 18th of December following, having been in the hoſpital four months, two weeks, and five days.

CASE XXXVII.

PALSY *ſucceeding* FEVER.

ANN FARNELL, aged 23, of Atcham, near Shrewſbury, had loſt the uſe of her lower extremities totally for eighteen months, after a fever, and was admitted at the Bath hoſpital the 8th of March 1784.

After the uſual preparation of a purgative, ſhe began drinking the water, and continued its uſe to the time of her quitting the hoſpital. Upon the 18th of March, viz. after ſhe had drank the water ten days, the uſe of the bath was added to that of drinking the water, and both were continued to the 2d of June, at which time ſhe was diſcharged *cured*, and has continued well ever ſince.

The

The only medicines ſhe took were an electuary, of gum Arabic, on account of ſome nephritic ſymptoms, ſoon after her arrival, and ſome pills, compoſed of equal parts of Sal Martis, and Pil. Rufi, which were of ſervice to her upon another occaſion.

Her reſidence in the hoſpital was two months, three weeks, and one day.

CASE XXXVIII.

PALSY *ſucceeding* INTERMITTENT FEVER.

WM. REED, aged 22, from Brampton, Huntingdonſhire, was admitted a patient into the Bath Hoſpital, June 24, 1784. His complaint was a hemiplegia of the right ſide, which came on after ſeveral attacks of a ſevere intermitting fever. He was very weak, and obliged to ſupport himſelf with a crutch and a ſtick. His ſpeech and ſenſes were not affected, but at times he was ſubject to head-ach. His health in other reſpects was tolerable. To relieve the head-ach, he had, at his coming in, ſix ounces of blood taken

from between his ſhoulders by cupping, and a gentle doſe of purging phyſic, which gave his head ſome relief. He was alſo directed to forbear drinking the waters, and ordered to uſe the pump on the ſide affected. On July the 2d his head-ach returned, attended with vertigo, for which eight ounces of blood were directed to be taken from the arm, and a bliſter applied to the nape of the neck, which was directed to be kept running. This relieved his head-ach and vertigo, and enabled him to uſe the bath and pump with little interruption afterwards.

He was diſcharged *much better*, December 22, 1784, after a ſtay of twenty-ſix weeks. His head-ach and vertigo were entirely gone, and his ſtrength ſo far increaſed as to enable him to walk tolerably well with two ſticks.

CASE XXXIX.

PALSY *ſucceeding a* PUTRID FEVER.

THOMAS ELWORTHY, aged 40, of Cullumpton in Devonſhire, was admitted February

February the 12th, 1785, into the Bath hoſpital, for a paralytic complaint that came on after a putrid fever. His lower extremities were ſo weak that he could not ſupport himſelf without two crutches, and his arms alſo were much debilitated.

After taking a gentle purgative, he was directed to drink the Bath waters, and to bathe and pump the parts affected twice a week. He alſo took every night at bed-time about one-third of a grain of emetic tartar to promote perſpiration; and ten grains of the aromatic pill occaſionally. He had likewiſe a bliſter acroſs his loins, and one on his right knee, during the running of which he uſed the pump three times a week in place of the bath.

On June 9, 1785, or in ſeventeen weeks from his admiſſion, he was diſcharged *cured.*

He had regained the ſtrength of his legs and thighs, walked perfectly well, and his hands and arms were alſo ſtrong and active.

CASE XL.

TREMOR *of the* LEG *and* ARM, *ſucceeded by a* PARALYSIS.

LYDIA REEVES, aged 23, of the pariſh of Greenwich in Kent, was afflicted for ſome months with a periodical tremor of the right leg and arm, ſucceeded by a numbneſs of the parts affected, which deprived her of their uſe. There was no apparent cauſe to induce this complaint. She was admitted into the Bath hoſpital the 11th of April 1784, drank the waters after a purge had been given, and bathed twice a week. Electricity was tried without any good effect; pills with myrrh and aſſafœtida were given twice a day, waſhed down with the camphor julep, and a volatile liniment, with tinct. thebaic. and camphor, made uſe of.

She was diſcharged *cured*, on July the 7th, having continued her courſe of drinking and bathing eighty-ſeven days.

CASE

CASE XLI.

HEMIPLEGIA *attended with* SPASMODIC AFFECTION *of the* LOWER EXTREMITIES.

JANE ORIEL, aged 19, was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke on the right ſide, attended with difficulty of articulation: her legs were generally in motion, which was of that kind which attends the Saint Vitus's dance; when moſt free from theſe ſpaſmodic affections, her head was confuſed, and ſickneſs came on in the ſtomach; the catamenia very irregular, and deficient in quantity. She was admitted a patient in the Bath hoſpital, from Wells in Somerſetſhire, June the 28th, 1782, and was diſcharged *cured*, Auguſt the 28th following.

During her ſtay in the houſe for theſe ſixty-one days, ſhe drank the waters, bathed twice a week, and took an electuary with bark, valerian, caſtor, and ſal martis.

CASE XLII.

Paralytic Affection *of all the* Limbs, *with* Loss *of* Speech.

JOHN NEWMAN, 25 years of age, was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke after ſevere duty as a marine in 1781, which deprived him of the uſe of all his limbs, attended with loſs of ſpeech; and his mental faculties greatly affected. After having been a patient in Portſmouth hoſpital for ſome time, he was admitted into the Bath hoſpital, October the 25th, 1783, under ſo general a ſtate of weakneſs as to require his being ſupported by ſtraps in his chair, and unable to articulate. Having been in the houſe two or three months without apparent benefit, he was going to be diſcharged as incurable; but the nurſe having obſerved ſome ſlight appearance of amendment, he was continued in the houſe, and daily increaſed both in ſtrength and power of motion. At the end of ſix months, his improving ſtate of health induced the

the faculty to prolong his ſtay, beyond the uſual time. As his ſtrength increaſed, ſome efforts towards articulation took place; he made attempts to ſing, and after ſome weeks pronounced ſeveral words diſtinctly.

So remarkable and gradual an improvement occaſioned his being continued till May 1785; at which period he was able to walk about the town with one ſtick, converſed intelligibly, and had the perfect uſe of his mental faculties.

After his diſcharge he wrote ſeveral letters replete with grateful acknowledgments of the benefit he had received.

During his ſtay in the hoſpital a general eruption appeared on the ſkin, which ſeemed to favour his recovery.

This patient perſevered in the uſe of the Bath waters internally and externally, for nineteen months, excepting the time of the eruption, for which he took a cinnabar electuary with abſorbents.

CASE

CASE XLIII.

CONTRACTION *of the* HANDS, *with* PARALYTIC AFFECTION *from an unknown Cauſe.*

SARAH ALRIC, aged 35, was admitted into the Bath hoſpital for a contraction in her hand, attended with great pain all up the arm, and with ſome degree of ſwelling; in other reſpects in good health; after uſing the waters from March 1771 to July 24, 1771, ſhe was diſcharged *cured.*

She was re-admitted for a paralytic weakneſs of the left ſide in December 1774, and diſcharged *cured* in June 1775.

This patient was re-admitted a third time in January 1783, and diſcharged *cured* in July 1783, of her paralytic return of weakneſs and contraction, by the uſe of the pump and drinking the waters. The laſt time her feet were contracted to a great degree.

It may not be improper to obſerve, that in this caſe, the patient's recovery happened each time, from the uſe of the Bath waters during the warm ſpring months.

CASE

CASE XLIV.

PALSY *from no aſſignable Cauſe.*

WILLIAM OKEY, whoſe father keps the Saracen's-Head inn in Gloceſter, aged 18, ill eight months with a weakneſs in his wriſt and arm, by which his hand became pendulous, and entirely uſeleſs, was admited the 20th of September 1785. The diſorder began by a pain in his little finger of the ſame hand, without the leaſt inflammation, and attended by a black ſpeck at the ſecond joint. He appeared to be a robuſt ſtrong man, but at the time of admiſſion, complained that his knees were ſo weak as almoſt to make him apprehenſive they would give way under him.

He had been under the care of Mr. *Chſton* at Glouceſter, who had uſed the artificial warm bath at the infirmary there, aſſiſted by ſtimulating embrocations, and every other means that ingenuity and attention could ſuggeſt, to preclude the neceſſity of this perſon coming to Bath, but without effect.

Upon

Upon his admiſſion, he was immediately put upon a courſe of bathing, drinking, and punping the part affected, and ordered a ſtinulating liniment to the wriſt and arm. He required nothing farther than the uſual hopital attendance, and was diſcharged *cured*, th 24th of May 1786, his hand and conſtituion being perfectly reſtored to their full ſtength, in eight months.

CASE XLV.

PARALYSIS *of the* MUSCLES *of* DEGLUTITION.

DINAH STOKER, aged 52, ill ſeveral yeas with a paralyſis of the muſcles of deglutiton, was admitted the 13th of March 1781. This patient had been in the hoſpital in 17'5, for the ſame complaint, and was then diſharged October the 2d, *much better*.

When ſhe now applied for relief, ſhe could not get down the leaſt particle of ſolid food, neither could ſhe ſwallow liquids. Gellies, or gelatinous ſubſtances, diſſolving in her mouh, were her only means of ſupport. As ſhe

ſhe could not ſwallow liquids, the Bath waters were of no uſe internally, neither would her weak ſtate permit their application externally.

In this ſituation ſhe was directed to receive frequently the vapour of a decoction of horſe-radiſh and muſtard-ſeed into her mouth and throat, and to apply the ſame externally, and to put a bit of lenitive electuary into her mouth, and let it diſſolve gradually, in order to remove a coſtive habit. When ſhe was recovered from the fatigue of her journey, a bliſter was applied to her throat; and when that was dried up, the Hot Bath pump was applied to the part, and a ſtimulating gargle uſed frequently internally. By theſe means apthæ were thrown out in the mouth and throat, which being removed by the uſual methods of preſcription in ſuch caſes, a bliſter was applied to the top of the vertebræ, and a decoction of bark, warmed with the tincture, given to ſtrengthen the debilitated habit. As the original complaint became better, the diſorder affected one arm, to which a bliſter was applied with ſucceſs, and a conſequent pain removed by an anodyne balſam.

balſam. By this time ſhe was ſufficiently ſtrengthened to bear the uſe of the bath, which ſhe went into twice a week to the time of her diſcharge, being all the time ſupported by a decoction of bark and ſnakeroot, with the tincture of bark. She left the hoſpital *cured*, July 18, 1782, after a reſidence of three months and five days.

CASE XLVI.

General Paralytic Affection, *without any aſſignable Cauſe.*

WILLIAM DURSTON, aged 22, of Axbridge, Somerſetſhire, was admitted into the hoſpital, November 3, 1784. His complaints were, much pain in his ſide, back and limbs, attended with a great degree of weakneſs, particularly of his hands. He had a conſiderable pain in reſpiration, his appetite was ſmall, his digeſtion but indifferent, and his general health bad. He had however no fever, and his body was regular.

After

After taking a gentle purgative, he was directed to bathe twice a week in the Croſs-bath, and after bathing to rub the part that was moſt pained with a ſtimulant embrocation compoſed of tincture of cantharides and ſpirit of ſal ammoniac. He alſo took four ounces of a warm infuſion of horſe-radiſh and muſtard-ſeed twice a day, and a ſpoonful now and then of lac ammoniacum for his breath.

December 13, being rather feveriſh, and his pains being troubleſome, he was bled to about eight ounces, had a ſmall bliſter on his neck, and took ſome antimonial medicines. He ſoon recovered of his fever, but the ſeverity of the weather prevented his bathing again until January the 14th, when a ſimilar courſe to that mentioned above was reſumed.

On May the 18th, after twenty-eight weeks ſtay, he was diſcharged *cured*.

CASE

CASE XLVII.

General Paralytic Affection, *without any aſſignable Cauſe.*

THOMAS NIGHTINGALE, aged 30, of Watford in Hertfordſhire, was admitted into the Bath hoſpital, December 4, 1784. His complaint was general weakneſs, being but juſt able to walk with a ſtick, a conſtant trembling, particularly of his hands, which was very great. His ſight was very dim, and he had a conſiderable degree of vertigo. His body was coſtive, but his appetite and digeſtion pretty good; he had no fever or heat, and his pulſe, though weak, was regular and moderate.

After taking a gentle purgative, he was ordered to drink the waters daily, and to bathe twice a week, and to uſe the dry pump to his arms, hands, and feet, on the days he did not bathe. He alſo took ten grains of the aromatic pill occaſionally, and the bulk of a nutmeg of a warm electuary of muſtard and ginger twice a day. On July 20, 1785, he was diſcharged *cured*.

CASE

CASE XLVIII.

HEMIPLEGIA *without any aſſignable Cauſe.*

JOSHUA CLUTTERBUCK, of Eſington in the county of Gloceſter, aged 26 was admitted into the Bath hoſpital on Nov. 20, 1784. About three months before, when in good health, he was ſuddenly ſeized with a weakneſs of his whole right ſide, attended with numbneſs and coldneſs of the weak parts, which were alſo very painful He was juſt able to walk, though very feebly. His health in other reſpects was good. After taking a gentle purgative, he was ordered to drink the waters, and pump the parts affected every day; and to take four ounces of a warm infuſion of muſtard and horſe-radiſh once a day, and a ſmall quantity of an antimonial powder at night to promote perſpiration, as his ſkin felt harſh and dry.

December the 17th, he complained of a pain and vertigo of his head, and was ordered a bliſter to the nape of his neck, and to take a gentle purgative, and to omit the water and pump.

December

December the 24th, his pain continuing, he was ordered to apply ſix leeches to his temples, and to take about one-third of a grain of tartar emetic twice a day for ſome days.

January 5, 1785, he again began to bathe, pump, and drink the water, which he continued till February the 4th, mending daily; when his pain returning, he was bled to eight ounces, took a gentle purgative, and had the bliſter on his neck repeated.

Feb. 18, ſome pain of his head remaining, he was bled to ſix ounces, which gave him relief. He alſo took a gentle purgative.

Feb. 21, he began to bathe and pump again with great advantage; and on March 9th, 1785, after fifteen weeks ſtay, he was diſcharged *cured*.

The above caſe affords a remarkable inſtance that pretty conſiderable evacuations may be uſed during a courſe of the Bath waters, without deſtroying their good effects.

The patient was thrice bled, took four doſes of purging phyſick, beſides what evacuations were procured by the antimonials, and had two bliſters. Yet bating the ſymptoms

toms that ſeemed to require theſe remedies, his health was in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement from the time of his admiſſion, till his diſcharge.

CASE XLIX.

HEMIPLEGIA *without any aſſignable Cauſe.*

BETTY MERCHANT, aged 40, of Charter-Houſe-Hinton in the county of Somerſet, was admitted into the Bath hoſpital, Feb. 6, 1786, for a palſy of her right ſide, which came on about ſix weeks before. When admitted ſhe was a perfect cripple, unable to move or ſtand, or help herſelf in almoſt any reſpect. Her limbs too were afflicted with vehement pain, her health in other reſpects not much affected. She was directed to drink the waters daily, to bathe twice a week, and to take four grains of Cayenne pepper daily made into pills. She took no other medicines, and was diſcharged *cured* May 17, 1786, after fourteen weeks ſtay.

When diſcharged, ſhe walked home to Charter-Houſe Hinton, which is five miles, and was active, and had the perfect uſe of her limbs.

The following CASES were ſelected too late to be placed in their regular Order.

CASE L.

PALSY *attended with* SCIATICA.

JAMES FISHER, of St. Martin's, Weſtminſter, aged 30, ill three years with a ſciatica, or what at the hoſpital is uſually called a hip caſe, was admitted June the 27th, 1781. He had totally loſt the uſe of the leg affected, and could not move but by the aſſiſtance of crutches.

As this patient was feveriſh, it was neceſſary to abſtain from the uſe of the waters entirely till the fever was removed by medicine; when this was effected, the warm bath was ordered twice a week, and continued

tinued till the ſurgeons, finding that the fever was removed, and no inconvenience ariſing from the uſe of the bath, thought proper to direct the dry pump to the hip and leg daily, or as often as the patient's ſtrength would bear it; and that a ſtimulating ointment ſhould be rubbed in; the water was alſo ordered to be drunk at the ſame time. In this manner things proceeded to September the 3d, when a coſtive habit rendered it neceſſary to order the lenitive electuary. This brought on a diarrhœa, which required aſtringent medicines occaſionally to reſtrain it; camphor, and other antiſpaſmodic medicines, were alſo uſed on account of ſpaſmodic rigors, which often affected the patient, eſpecially in the night, which are not uncommon in ſuch caſes, but are rather unfavourable ſymptoms. However, the ſix months preſcribed by the rules of the hoſpital for the extent of the patient's reſidence being expired within a day or two, and his diſorder being *much better*, he was diſcharged as ſuch December the 19th, 1781.

He was re-admitted the 10th of July 1782. He was now much better than when diſ-

charged, having more fleſh upon the affected leg, and more uſe of it. The bath twice a week, the pump once a week, and a ſtimulating ointment to the part, were now directed, and their uſe perſiſted in all the time he then reſided in the houſe, except once when a bliſter was applied to the hip. The antiſpaſmodic medicines, as before, were ordered occaſionally, and a linctus for a cough. No other medicine was taken, and he was diſcharged a ſecond time *much better*, December the 4th, 1782, having reſided in the hoſpital four months, three weeks, and five days.

February the 12th, 1784, this patient was admitted into the hoſpital a third time, having gained ſo much ſtrength after his laſt diſcharge as to be able to walk with one ſtick only, whereas when before diſcharged he had parted with only one of his crutches.

After the uſual preparation, the bath was ordered three times a week, but it occaſioned a fever, which required the lancet as well as medicines to remove it. March the 18th, the bath was ordered twice a week, but omitted upon an eruption appearing. This ſoon went off, and the bath was again uſed until

until the time of his leaving the hoſpital, three times a week, when he was diſcharged *cured*, May the 19th, 1784, having been in the hoſpital this laſt time three months and ſeven days.

This caſe is a ſtrong inſtance of the benefits to be expected from attention and perſeverance in the uſe of the Bath waters.—That medicines could not effect a cure may be fairly concluded from the patient having been ill three years before his admiſſion to the hoſpital; and that the waters alone could not obtain the deſired end is evident, by the neceſſity of medicines to remove the fever raiſed by the effects of the waters.

Another thing to be obſerved is, that the patient recovered ſtrength during the time the uſe of the waters was intermitted. This frequently happens; and inſtances might be given where the waters have appeared to have no influence over paralytic limbs during the time of their application, and yet the patients have recovered, without uſing any other application after their return home.

CASE

CASE LI.

PALSY *without any aſſignable Cauſe.*

MARY BISSAGER, aged 45, of the town of Wotton-Underedge, Gloceſterſhire, was admitted the 18th of Auguſt 1782, ill eleven weeks with a paralyſis of the left hand, and weakneſs and atrophy of the left arm.

This patient had been admitted into the Bath hoſpital the 27th of September 1778, for a rheumatiſm, which then chiefly affected the ſame arm. She was then diſcharged *much better*, December the 30th following, and after her diſcharge became perfectly well.

Upon the preſent occaſion her firſt attack was in the tongue, when ſhe continued ſpeechleſs for the ſpace of eight hours. In a few hours afterwards ſhe recovered the free uſe of her tongue, when it was diſcovered that ſhe had loſt the uſe of her left arm.

After the uſual preparation, the waters were taken internally, and the bath uſed. The bath was afterwards omitted, and the pump uſed to the hand and arm, with ſtimulating

lating liniments, occaſionally, as her ſurgeon directed. Notwithſtanding the daily uſe of the pump, and every other effort that could be ſuggeſted, the fingers, which were rigidly contracted to the hand, remained immoveable; but upon the application of equal parts of Bates's anodyne balſam, and thebaic tincture, they gave way, and the patient was diſcharged *cured*, March the 12th, 1783, having been in the hoſpital ſix months, three weeks, and four days.

CASE LII.

PALSY *without any aſſignable Cauſe.*

THOMAS POLLARD, of Weſtwood, near Crediton, Devonſhire, ill five years with weakneſs, numbneſs, and coldneſs of the right hand and arm, was admitted the 15th of November 1784. The diſorder came on ſuddenly, without any aſſignable cauſe.

The bath was ordered twice a week, and the water directed to be drunk daily. The diſorder being chiefly local, the bath, after a few

few trials, was omitted, and the uſe of the pump directed three times a week, with a ſtimulating liniment. This courſe was continued, with the uſe of the bath once a week, to the time of the patient's diſcharge, 25th of May 1785, when he was ſent home *cured*, greatly to the credit of the waters, and contrary to the expectations of all his attendants. He had been in the hoſpital ſix months and ten days.

N. B. It is proper to obſerve, that the whole of the Caſes above deſcribed occurred ſince the year 1780.

FINIS.

TIGHT GUTTERS